Red Wing Annual Water Report

Is my watcr safe'?

Last year, as in years past. your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and stat drinking watcr health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may he more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy. persons who hav undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, a infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease C'ontrol (CDC) guidelines on appropriate mea lo Iessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from t Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your Tribal water supply originates as water beneath the surface of the earth. This is called groundwate Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through soils and rocks.Our Tribe has Two wells located o lot #41 Redwing Way which pumps this water back to the sirface of the earth so we may drink it.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment is posted and available at the Menominee Tribal Utility

Why arc there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts c some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that watcr poses a healtl risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources o drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds. reservoirs, spring and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolvrs naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. and can pick up substances resulting from tl presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria. that may come from sewage treatment plants, sept systems, agricultural livestock operations. and wildlife; inorganic contaminants. such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges. oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides. which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organ Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the resu of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap watcr is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We encourage you to become involved in Tribal water issues. Please join us fur our monthly meetings,Held on *the* second Tuesday of every month at the Menominec Tribal Boardroom located in th Menomincc Tribal Office. We also invite you to call us any time.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once p year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA		2006	No	By-product of drinking wa chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.3 1	NA		2006	No	By-product of drinking wa disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	NA		2006	No	Discharge of drilling waste Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natur deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.91	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer a aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.088	NA		2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.3	NA		2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							

Copper - action level at consumer **taps** (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.545	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer **taps** (ppb)	0	I5	1.54	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	pph: parts **per** billion, **or** micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a **measure** of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	NU: Not detected
NR	NK: Monitoring not required, but rccomtnended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: **The** level ot'a contaminant in drinking wat below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to **reduce the** level of a contamir in drinking water. "
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration **of a** contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment **or** other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EP.4 permission not to **meet** an MCL or **a** treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. **The** level of a drinking wntcr disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: **Maximum** residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowe drinking water. There **is** convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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